

ments, and where the War Authorities have in various ways impeded progress out of

ments, and where the War Authorities have in various ways supplied progress out of what in America might be called "pure cussedness." It would be impossible by any process of reason to justify the opposition maintained for so many years to the consolidation of the Colonies into the Naval and Military properties, which it is quite certain has even now altogether disappeared, and the manner in which the Military Authorities have placed an interdiction on the use of valuable land in all parts of the Colonies, and the manner in which they employ the Colonies are to pay the content of their ability for their portions is to be recognised, it must also be conceded that the Naval and Military Authorities shall pay reasonable regard to local interests and not, as at present, treat them as *res nullius*.

It is also evident that if the home Government are going to increase their exertions under the name of military contributions, which it is not unjust *per se*, nevertheless, they will very heavily on those who have to bear the burden of the war. The Government loved the Colonies in the management of their finances. The *Ceylon Observer* tells us that a direct appeal was made to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by a personal acquaintance on behalf of Ceylon, and that the subsequent reply from the unexpected reply was somewhat in the following terms—“You in Ceylon rely too much on your revenue; you should borrow for your improvements.” And this, exclaims our contemporary, from a Cabinet Minister, the subject of which by his colleague at the Colonial Office, Mr. Goschen, is put in the remark—“For goodness sake don't put that in their heads, for I have the greatest difficulty in impressing on the Governors of our Crown Colonies that they are not to borrow, excepting under most extreme circumstances.” And the other says “affirmative to the ‘will it pay’ question.” The incident, if true, is decidedly interesting, and we hope that Mr. Goschen's opinion will prevail when his Government has occasion to raise a loan, as it will shortly do, and that the Colonies will be liberally provided with the military contribution to be increased.

A LIGHTHOUSE AND HARBOUR BOARD.

As the suggestion for the formation of a Lighthouse and Harbour Board for Hongkong has again been brought under discussion it may be interesting to note what has been said by the Joint Commissioners of Hongkong and Shanghai, and the Mercantile and Consular Statistics of British India Lord Cross devotes a paragraph to this subject and pays a high compliment to the Commissioners. Having referred to the work of the past year as successful and satisfactory, the Secretary of the Admiralty says that the suggestion by the Port Commissioners of their administration during the past ten years shows that during the decade the trade of Hongkong has increased 48 per cent; the shipping tonnage has been reduced from 8½ to 4½ per cent; the rates for landing and unloading have been reduced 50 per cent; the jetties and wharves with ample warehouses, approaches and machinery, have taken the place of three jetties in existence when the Port Trust was founded ten years ago; the approaches have been remodelled, the port has been enlarged, and the wharves increased. As regards the shipping, the port has been put down; the tonnage has been reclaimed; 17 lakhs have been expended on permanent improvements, besides 8½ lakhs for the improvement of the Victoria Harbour. In conclusion Lord Cross says he concurs in the Chief Commissioner's view that the administration of their Trust by the Port Commissioners during the past ten years has been advantageous to the port and trade of Hongkong, and that the results achieved are highly creditable to them.

As the *Banyan Gazette* remarks, the trade of the port was certain to increase whether the Port Commissioners employed its revenue wisely or foolishly; but by managing its affairs wisely and in a practical, sensible manner, and dealing with the Victoria Harbour through by this body, and trade has been fostered by increased facilities at less cost and with less risk to the shipping. This is what we should like to see in Hongkong, and not so much because the Government does not seem to have any other plan, but because the Harbour of Hongkong does not stand in need of the great works of improvement that have been carried out at Rangoon, but if its control were handed over to a Board

When things go wrong there is some comfort in the reflection that they might have been worse. The *Ceylon Observer*, while maintaining that a stand should be made at £800,000 as the maximum amount of the military contribution, suggests how much worse it would be for the Colony if it were incorporated with the Indian Empire, and how much better it would be if it were a "quint's cent," remarks our contemporaries that not ten, but thirty or even forty per cent of rupees out of our general revenue would be required to satisfy the military demand made on the "Lieut.-Governor" or "Commissioner" in charge of the Indian Province of Ceylon. Perhaps our friends at Singapore, where there is a large Indian population, and demands of the home Government might derive some little satisfaction from the reflection that if the Straits had continued an Indian dependency instead of being created a Crown Colony their "little bill" might have been presented somewhat earlier and might have been somewhat larger in amount.

It is a pity that the Government has not resulted in the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee to inquire into the whole subject of the military contribution of the Crown Colonies and to fix the amounts payable on an equitable basis, it is open to question whether any relief would be afforded, it seems to me that what the Crown Colonies should concern themselves with is not so much the actual monetary payments that may be required to defray the cost of their defence as to see that the defence is efficient and that efficiency is maintained without an undue sacrifice of local interests. If a Colony has to pay the whole cost of its defence, it is not unreasonable that the Colonial Government should have a say in localising the troops, in saving what land shall be appropriated for military purposes, and in other cognate subjects. If the military aid that such places as Hongkong and Singapore are Imperial fortresses and that no weight can be given to local interests, the local people have good grounds for complaint. Yet that is what is the case with Singapore, though in the latter place we believe the military requirements have run less counter to local interests than in Hongkong, where the city is virtually divided into two towns by the military canton-

ments, and where the War Authorities have in various ways supplied progress out of what in America might be called "pure cussedness." It would be impossible by any means of reason to justify the opposition maintained for so many years to the consolidation of the Colonies under the Naval and Military properties, which it is quite certain has even now altogether disappeared, and the manner in which the Military Authorities have placed an interdiction on the use of valuable land in all parts of the Colonies, and the manner in which they employ the Colonies are to pay the content of their ability for their portions is to be recognised, it must also be conceded that the Naval and Military Authorities shall pay reasonable regard to local interests and not, as at present, treat them as *res nullius*.

It is also evident that if the home Government are going to increase their exertions under the name of military contributions, which it is not unjust *per se*, nevertheless, they will very heavily on those who have to bear the burden of the war. The Government loved the Colonies in the management of their finances. The *Ceylon Observer* tells us that a direct appeal was made to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by a personal acquaintance on behalf of Ceylon, and that the subsequent reply from the unexpected reply was somewhat in the following terms—“You in Ceylon rely too much on your revenue; you should borrow for your improvements.” And this, exclaims our contemporary, from a Cabinet Minister, the subject of which by his colleague at the Colonial Office, Mr. Goschen, put the remark, “For goodness sake don't put that in their heads, for I have the greatest difficulty in impressing on the Governors of our Crown Colonies that they are not to borrow, excepting under most extreme circumstances.” And the other reply is “affirmative to the ‘will it pay’ question.” The incident, if true, is decidedly interesting, and we hope that Mr. Goschen's opinion will prevail when his Government has occasion to raise a loan, as it will shortly do, for the purpose of increasing the fleet, and with the military contribution to be increased.

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As the *Banyan Gazette* remarks, the trade of the port was certain to increase whether the Port Commissioners employed its revenue wisely or foolishly; but by managing its affairs wisely and in a practical, sensible manner, and dealing with the Victoria Harbour through by this body, and trade has been fostered by increased facilities at less cost and with less risk to the shipping. This is what we should like to see in Hongkong, and not so much because the Government does not care to spend money, but because the Government has no right to do so.

The harbour of Hongkong does not stand in need of the great works of improvement that have been carried out at Rangoon, but if its control were handed over to a Board

not reduced as the necessity for them made itself felt. The passage in Lord Cass's despatch which is of chief interest for us, is that the Government are to be requested to port charges. "How different the history of Haogoon in this respect from that of Hongkong. Instead of the light dues here being reserved for the specific purpose for which they were levied they have been merged in the general revenue of the Colony and have been maintained at a figure far in excess of what the service. Special fees for the lights have been levied in the case of the Gap Rock light; but there is no security that when the outlay has been fully covered the dues will be reduced. If the control of the harbour and the lighthouses were handed over to a Board the revenue would be maintained only at such a figure as might be required for the service. For our purposes the shipping would get a full equivalent for all dues paid. Such a Board, would, moreover, be much more competent to decide on the merits of such a question as that of the laying of a telegraph cable to Gap Rock than the Government. From whatever point of view it be looked at the desirability of the formation of a Harbour and Lighthouse Board is very obvious.

A CHINESE ADVISORY BOARD.

From remarks made by the Hon. Ho Kai in the Legislative Council recently, it is known that the subject of our correspondence "Truth" is a recent issue, it would seem that the Registrar-General as Protector of Chinese is not in perfect touch with the native community. The particular question at issue at the present moment is the gambling carried on in Chinese clubs. The Hon. J. H. STEWART-LOCKHART represented the Government in the Colony, and with perhaps one exception, as the Government gaming houses and existing mainly for that purpose. The Hon. Ho Kai and "Truth" give a very different description of these places, which they say are maintained mainly for social recreations, games being the main stakes as a matter of fact. The Government in the way which is mentioned in English, said. Before the Government proceeds to pass legislation affecting these places it is very desirable their true character should be ascertained. In

such matters as the Gambling Bill now before the Council a Board similar to the Chinese Advisory Board recently established at Singapore might be able to render valuable assistance to the Government, and seems worth while considering, whether or not it would be well to call such a body into existence. The Registrar-General would doubt be appointed the President of the Board and with its assistance he would be able to ascertain the views and feelings of the Chinese much more satisfactorily than if he were to rely on the views of individuals who come to his office and talk matters over with him. There is always the objection that the individuals so consulted may not represent the real views of the majority of their countrymen, and speaking in private they are relieved of the sense of responsibility that they feel if they are speaking the word of a Board composed of their fellow countrymen who would be in a position to weigh and criticise what was said. The Registrar-General would still be free to express his own opinion, but he would not think well, but the Board would be regarded as the authoritative mouthpiece of Chinese public opinion.

THE BURIAL QUESTION IN HONGKONG.

Judging from the communication on the burial question brought before the Sanitary Board at its meeting on the 2nd instant, it would seem the Government must have made up its mind to accept the views of the Chinese Authorities in reference to the provision of some island or place on the mainland for a cemetery for the Chinese population of the Colony. The idea was, we believe, to have acquired some place at the foot of the Kowloon peninsula, or some small island, and to have transferred to Launau Island, which is undoubtedly geographically a dependency of the Colony, could not be so utilised, we fail to see. Apart from this question, the proposal to take over the Chinese houses which have been built on Mount Davis appears to be free from serious objection if the medical faculty can assure us that it will cause no injurious effect to the public health. The idea is, of course, in accordance with Chinese custom, which is the existing practice of Kwangtung, and is commonly sanctioned in this part of the world. The brown glazed pots containing the ancestral remains are common objects on the hill sides. We do not imagine, therefore, that the Chinese would raise any obstacles to such an settlement of the burial question.

European residents in the western district would be more likely to oppose it. The experiences of fever have been so frequent, and so recent, and its occurrence has so generally been ascribed to the great burial ground on Mount Davis, that they may perhaps be excited to regard the proposition to put the Chinese remains in a more pronounced form of ostracism. No doubt the opinion of the medical men would, if pronounced in favour of the proposal, go far to reassure the West Point residents, and the Sanitary Board's invitation to pronounce on the subject is of little or no small degree of interest. In the meantime we would suggest to the unofficial members the desirability of addressing an intimation to the Government as to the result of their deliberations on the subject, and that they be in progress with the Chinese authorities on the question of the provision of a site for a new cemetery for the Chinese population.

DISMISSAL OF THE FOREIGNERS IN THE JAPANESE SERVICE.

In connection with the dismissal of foreigners in the Japanese service the *Yokohama Gazette* suggests that if not a retrograde movement it will be so interpreted in many foreign countries, and that as the progress of the movement is due to Japan, that she should not produce an unstable impression in Western countries. As to this, if the Japanese are satisfied they can do without the foreigners we think they would gain little by retaining them in order to curry favour with the Western Powers or to show that they are not so easily to be ruled by considerations of what people will think; his seldom good policy, as illustrated by the failure of the old man and his donkey. It is rather unfortunate, we think, that at the present juncture it should have been necessary to dismiss foreigners in order to be advisable to retain foreigners in their employment for supposed collateral advantages independent of the direct services rendered by the employees. If the Japanese were to

[illegible]

to the entrance to Government House. The ship was lined with Sikh Police. A boat of the Police, under Acting-Captain Superintendent Horspool, was on duty at the wharf. His Majesty, accompanied by Prince George of Greece and his suite, was rowed in a twelve-oared gally, the yards of the monarch were being again manned and the guns thundered as the royal barge approached the wharf. On the steps of the wharf His Imperial Highness was received by His Excellency the Governor and staff, the band playing the Russian National Anthem. The Carpowich expressed desire to inspect the guard of honour, and this having been done His Imperial Highness, who wore a uniform of the Russian Imperial Guard, entered the Governor's carriage and was driven to His Excellency to Government House. Four troopers, preceding and the same number following the carriage, were provided for His Royal Highness Prince of Greece and the suite, consisting of Major General Prince Basilulsky, Lieutenant-Colonel Prince Vladimir and Prince Alexander Admiral Barsagani. The visit to Government House occupied about three-quarters of an hour, the Prince and his suite drove back to the yacht, accompanied by the Governor and Governor. Another salute was fired as the distinguished visitor returned to the Russian Ambassador's residence. The pier and the number of the staff no one but the Prince and immediate attendance on the Governor and General was admitted. The pier had been draped with red and white flags.

In the evening the Russian Consulate was illuminated in honour of the Imperial visit, the roof of the house being covered with Chinese lanterns arranged in the design of the Russian flag. Mr. St. Andrew's, a well-known Chinese restaurateur being represented by red lanterns. There was also a display of fireworks from the roof of the house. There seemed a little excitement, as they led to a false alarm of fire, vigilant watchmen at once ringing the fire when he saw the first blaze.

Following the visit the Governor and Prince George of Greece left for Canton in the China Merchants steamer *Kiangnan*, which had been chartered by the Viceroy. It had been intended to visit the Governor and his guest. A temporary bamboo landing stage had been erected on the bank of the river. On the occasion at Shumoon and great preparations were made to receive the Prince. The ship extended over the 6th and 7th knots. His Imperial Highness returned to H.K. at 10.15 and leaving for Foochow at 6.30 tomorrow.

The *Pointed Azores* is a large cruise ship built of steel, with a bill of 9 in stem and 10 in bow working, and a steel protected deck with a length, 577 ft. beam, 50 ft; draught, 23 ft. She has two screws, propelled by splendid engines of 1,500 h.p. indicated, and has three funnels, the largest of which will carry 1,000 tons of coal, sufficient to steam 12 knots at 10 knots per hour. Her armament consists of 2 in. 13 ft. 6 in. p., twelve 6 in. 12 ft. 6 in. p., and four 4 in. 12 ft. 6 in. p., protected by an 8 in. barbettes. She was launched in 1887, at a cost of £350,000. The other vessels are already familiar to these readers. The *Northampton* is a 12 knot ship, with similar design to the *Empress*, the vessel being claimed by the Russians as distinct improvements in favour of the *Northampton*. The *Northampton* is not very striking, inasmuch as the *Northampton* has two masts, whereas the *Northampton* has only one fighting mast. The *Northampton* was considered advisable to remove the

HONGKONG YACHT ASSOCIATION.

Below are given the scores in the various events at the Hongkong Yacht Association regatta, which was held on the 27th, 28th and 29th inst. The individual shooting exceeded the average of previous years, one score at 600 yards for stage of the "Queen's" beating the score made by the "Empress" at 500 yards. The result was, however, less than usual, the falling off particularly noticeable in the Volunteer and Polka Competitions. The Champion was the "Empress," beating the "Queen's" by 12 points. The "Queen's" was by Lieut. Grant A.R.S. Three highest positions were made, two at yards and one at 500 yards, by Police Constable

ALL COMES, distance 200 yards; No. of shots scored; unlimited entries, 20 cents each; prizes, value \$3:

A. McLeana, P.L.	45555555—34
D. McLeana, P.L.	45555555—34
J. Carson, P.N.I.	55455555—34
1st. Chow, N.B.U.	55455554—34
2nd. Chow, N.B.U.	55455554—34
3rd. Chow, N.B.U.	55455554—34
4th. P. Martin, R.N.I.	45555555—33
Sgt. W. Robertson, H.K.P.	45555545—33
F. Collins	45554545—33
Police Constable, Sgt. 2nd. Chow	55455554—33
A. Watson, P.N.I.	45555554—33

One 350 scored out.

ASSOCIATION, distance 200 yards; No. of shots scored; unlimited entries, 20 cents each; prizes, value \$2.50:

A. McLeana, P.L.	55555555—34
D. McLeana, P.L.	55555555—34
J. Carson, P.N.I.	55555555—34
1st. Chow, N.B.U.	55555554—34
2nd. Chow, N.B.U.	55555554—34
3rd. Chow, N.B.U.	55555554—34
4th. P. Martin, R.N.I.	55555554—34
Sgt. W. Robertson, H.K.P.	55555554—34
F. Collins	55555554—34
Police Constable, Sgt. 2nd. Chow	55555554—34
A. Watson, P.N.I.	55555554—34

prize, value \$9; by the Association; position secured by leading.

Mr. B. Robinson..... 238555-54
Mr. C. Ford..... 442945-56
Lt. Greuk A. & S. H..... 434515-22
Sergt. A. Mann, H.K.P. Co..... 334445-53
A. Watson..... 442945-56

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL, past and present members of the Executive and Legislative Councils of Hongkong; distance 900 yards to the water's edge; no entrance fee; to be shot at the military range on Saturday afternoon.

1st Prize, presented by R. Macdonald, Esq., M.C., Hon. J. J. Kewitt..... The Association
The Hon. T. H. Whitehead.....

LADIES' MATCHES.
All COMERS, distance 300 yards; No. of shots unlimited; unlimited entries, 20 cents each; prize, value \$30; by the Association.

Col. Sergt. Boydell, A. & S. H..... 442945-53
Sergt. A. Mann, H.K.P. Co..... 5564385-22
P. Collins..... 459444-34
E. Robinson..... 524445-33
M. McLennan, P.M.S.A..... 334554-54
Lt. Col. Jerrard..... 554553-33
Lt. Dundas, R.N..... 524555-30
L. E. Woodia..... 334444-22
Lt. B. McIntosh, R.N..... 544494-22
Capt. Barker.....

Three 25's counted out

LADIES' open to Lady Members or their spouses; distance 300 yards; No. of shots unlimited; unlimited entries; 20 pence prizes, presented by the following gentlemen.

1st Prize, presented by D. Nowrojee, Esq.
2nd " " " Hon. S. Broome
3rd " " " Lieut. G. V. Chester
4th " " " Lt. C. Ford, Esq.
5th " " " H. E. Wedderburn, C.M.G.
6th " " " O. Stewart, Esq.
7th " " " Lieut. G. V. Chester
8th " " " A. Shelton Hooper, Esq.
9th " " " Wang Bing.
10th " " " Lock King.

Miss S. E. Taylor's nom. 348345-45
Mrs. J. D. Broadhead
Miss Brown's nom. 454474-74
Mr. A. Watson 454474-74
Mrs. Gross's nom.
Lt. Chown, R.M.L.I. 454552-52
Mrs. Grey's nom.
Mr. C. Ford 442945-56
Mrs. Robertson's nom.
Sergt. W. Robertson 224453-53
Mrs. Thompson's nom.
Lt. E. Greuk A. & S. H. 452944-44
Mrs. E. Jones Hughes's nom.
Col. Sergt. J. Ford, A. & S. H. 238355-55
Mrs. G. Mann's nom.
Lt. JERRARD 224544-44

1	Mr. Mitchell-Lewis's nom.				
2	Capt. Henderson, A. S. H.	2,454,935			
3	Miss A. McDermott's nom.				
4	Mr. D. McLaughlin	2,028,335			
5	Mr. A. Gordon's nom.				
6	Mr. Martin, H. P. C.	914,920			
7	Mr. Kerwick's nom.				
8	Mr. E. L. Woodin	2,343,495			
9	Mr. Stewart Lockhart's nom.				
10	Mr. J. H. Woodin	2,433,335			
11	Miss McIntosh's nom.				
12	Dr. A. J. Lawson	2,346,555			
13	LADIES' PURSE, presented by the Ladies' Longue; distance 300 yards. No. of shots; value \$35; by the Association.				
14	A. Walton, P. C.	5,353,555			
15	H. L. Woodin	2,435,485			
16	Mr. Martin, H. P. C.	5,454,920			
17	Leo, Sergt. B. Conner, A. S. H.	5,333,335			
18	ALL COMBS, distance 500 yards. No. of shots; unlimited entries, 30 cents each; prizes, value \$35; by the Association.				
19	Col. Sergt. Boyd, A. S. H.	4,353,355			
20	J. Conson, P. C.	4,355,555			
21	Le. Howell, R. N.	5,453,555			
22	Col. J. H. Woodin	4,353,335			
23	Lt. Martin, R. N.	5,454,920			
24	Lt. E. Grant, A. S. H.	5,354,545			
25	Tr. McCreary, C. M. L.	5,435,545			
26	Lt. Smith, R. N.	4,353,335			
27	ASSOCIATION, distance 500 yards; No. of shots; unlimited entries, 30 cents each; prizes, value \$25; by the Association.				
28	Col. J. H. Woodin	4,353,335			
29	Lt. Fyler, R. N.	4,354,545			
30	C. Ford	5,454,545			
31	Col. J. H. Woodin	5,435,545			
32	Lt. Martin, R. N.	5,354,545			
33	QUEEN'S 1st STAGE, distance 500 yards; shots; seven; entrance fee 50 cents; prizes, value \$9; by the Association; position as follows:				
34	Lt. J. H. Woodin	5,454,545			
35	Lt. G. Grant, A. S. H.	5,353,545			
36	D. McLaughlin, R. C.	5,353,545			
37	QUEEN'S 2nd STAGE, distance 500 yards; shots; ten; entrance fee 50 cents; prizes, value \$9; by the Association; position as follows:				
38	C. Ford	4,353,545			
39	Col. J. H. Woodin	5,353,545			
40	A. L. Conner, R. N.	5,353,545			
41	D. McLaughlin, R. C.	5,353,545			
42	C. Hillier	5,454,545			
43	L. Robinson	5,454,545			
44	ASSOCIATION, distance 600 yards; No. of shots; unlimited entries, 30 cents each; prizes, value \$15; by the Association.				
45	J. Watson, P. C.	5,454,545			
46	Lt. Dundas, R. N.	5,454,545			
47	C. Hillier	5,454,545			
48	L. Robinson	5,454,545			
49	ASSOCIATION, distance 600 yards; No. of shots; unlimited entries, 30 cents each; prizes, value \$15; by the Association.				
50	Sgt. Mann, H. K. P.	5,454,545			
51	Col. Sergt. Boyd	2,554,545			
52	F. Collins	5,353,545			
53	Lt. Martin, R. N.	5,454,545			
54	QUEEN'S 2nd STAGE, distance 600 yards; shots; fifteen; entrance fee 50 cents; prizes, value \$9; by the Association; position as follows:				
55	Lt. J. H. Woodin	5,454,545			
56	Lt. J. H. Woodin	5,454,545			
57	Lt. J. H. Woodin	5,454,545			
58	Lt. J. H. Woodin	5,454,545			
59	Lt. J. H. Woodin	5,454,545			
60	Lt. J. H. Woodin	5,454,545			
61	Lt. J. H. Woodin	5,454,545			
62	Lt. J. H. Woodin	5,454,545			
63	Lt. J. H. Woodin	5,454,545			
64	Lt. J. H. Woodin	5,454,545			
65	Lt. J. H. Woodin	5,454,545			
66	Lt. J. H. Woodin	5,454,545			
67	Lt. J. H. Woodin	5,454,545			
68	Lt. J. H. Woodin	5,454,545			
69	Lt. J. H. Woodin	5,454,545			
70	Lt. J. H. Woodin	5,454,545			
71	Lt. J. H. Woodin	5,454,545			
72	Lt. J. H. Woodin	5,454,545			
73	Lt. J. H. Woodin	5,454,545			
74	Lt. J. H. Woodin	5,454,545			

		Comp.	Comp.			
	C. Ford	No. 1.	No. 2.			
	A. Chapman	32	28			
	POLICE AGGREGATE, restricted to members of the Police Force whose respective highest aggregate scores in the Police Force were 50 or higher aggregates; entrance fee 50 or three prizes; 1st prize, up presented \$100; 2nd prize, \$10 presented by the Association; 3rd prize, \$5 presented by the Association.					
		Comp.	Comp.			
		No. 1.	No. 5.			
	Sgt. A. Mann	32	32			
	W. McLean, P.C.	29	29			
	NAVY AND ARMY AGGREGATE, restricted to officers of the Navy and Army whose respective highest scores in competitions Nos. 8 and 12 make up the highest aggregate; entrance fee 50 or two prizes.					
		1st prize, presented by Commodore Church, R.N.; 2nd prize, \$10 presented by the Association.				
		Comp.				
		No. 10.	No. 5.			
		No. 8.	No. 12.			
	Lt. E. Martin, R.N.	33	29	33	39	
	Lt. Haswell, R.N.	33	29	34	24	
	Lt. Grant, A.S. & H.	32	37	33	33	
	Lt. Paine, R.N.	30	29	39	31	
	AGGREGATE, restricted to all officers, petty officers and warrant officers of the Army and Navy, and to marines, jockeys and private soldiers whose respective highest scores in competitions Nos. 1, 5, 8 and 12 make up the highest aggregate.					
		Comp.				
		No. 1.	No. 5.			
		No. 8.	No. 12.			
	Col. Sergt. Boyd, A.S. & H.	33	33	34	30	
	Sergt. Messer, E.M.A.	32	27	33	27	
	Only two prizes awarded.					
	ALL COMBES—AGGREGATE, for all competitors whose respective highest scores in competitions Nos. 1, 5, 8 and 12 make up the highest aggregate; entrance fee 40 cents.					
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
		815	presented by The Association			
		810				
		No. 1.	No. 5.	No. 8.	No. 12.	
	D. McLean, P.C.	34	30	35	35	
	Col. Sergt. Boyd	33	33	34	33	
	Lt. Martin, E.N.	33	32	33	30	
	ALL COMBES—ARY RIFLE AGGREGATE, restricted to competitors whose respective highest aggregate scores in competitions Nos. 1, 5, 8 and 12 make up the highest aggregate; entrance fee 50 or three prizes.					
		1st prize, Comp.				
		810	presented by The Association			

54-24	E. L. Woodin, N.Y.	No. 17	No. 17
54-24	Lt. Howell, R.N.	30	30
54-24	Col. Serg. Boyd, A. S. H. S.	30	28
54-24	AGGREGATE OPEN TO MEMBERS		
54-24	NUSSEET AGGREGATE, restricted to competitors who have never won a first or second any previous prize meeting in Hong Kong whose respective scores in the 18 stages		
54-24	Queen's, made up of highest silver military and navy excluded, entrance fee 50 cents; three prizes:		
54-24	1st prize,		
54-24	" \$10 " presented by D. R. Sass		
54-24	2nd " " " " " " " "		
54-24	3rd " " " " " " " "		
54-24	A. M. Thomson	No. 3	No. 3
54-24	F. Smyth	27	27
54-24	A. D. Geddes	18	18
54-24	ART RIFLE—LONG RANGE AGGREGATE		
54-24	competitors whose respective scores in the 18 stages		
54-24	Queen's, made up of highest silver aggregate; entrance fee 50 cents; two prizes:		
54-24	1st prize, value \$10		
54-24	2nd " " \$10 " presented by the Association		
54-24	K. L. Woodin	30	30
54-24	Lt. Howell, R.N.	30	30
54-24	MARTINI-HENRY AGGREGATE, for competitors who have never won a prize in the 18 stages Nov. 17 and 18 made up of highest scores Nov. 2, 7, 9, and 18 make up the aggregate: Naval, Military and Police excluded; entrance fee 50 cents		
54-24	1st Prize, presented by		
54-24	2nd " \$15. " " " " " " "		
54-24	3rd " \$10. " " " " " " "		
54-24	E. L. Woodin	32	30
54-24	C. Ford	32	30
54-24	F. Robinson	31	28
54-24	QUEEN'S AGGREGATE, for competitive		
54-24	respective scores in the three stages		
54-24	the highest aggregate. Entrance fee		
54-24	1st Prize, Cup presented by		
54-24	2nd " " " " " " " "		
54-24	3rd " \$15. " " " " " " "		
54-24	4th " \$10. " " " " " " "		
54-24	5th " \$10. " " " " " " "		
54-24	The Association		
54-24	Name. No. 2 for 1411, 1500		
54-24	Lt. Grant, A. S. H.	27	27
54-24	Lt. Howell, R.N.	27	27
54-24	Col. Serg. Boyd, A. S. H.	27	27
54-24	F. Robinson	27	27
54-24	CHARITABLE AGGREGATE, for competitors		
54-24	whose respective scores in the 18 stages		
54-24	respect the highest score in competitive		
54-24	1, 2, 5, 7, 9, 12, 15, 17, and 18 and		
54-24	stages Queen's make up the highest		
54-24	score; entrance fee 50 cents		
54-24	1st prize, silver cup presented by Hon. Charter, and N. R. A. silver medal presented by Association; 2nd prize, 320; 3rd prize, 160		
54-24	N.B.—The winner of the silver medal		
54-24	entitled to shoot for the Prince of Wales		
54-24	the first prize meeting of the National		
54-24	Association at which he may be able to		
54-24	E. Woodin	30	30
54-24	Lt. Grant, A. S. H.	30	30
54-24	Lt. Howell, R.N.	30	30
54-24	Col. Serg. Boyd	30	30
54-24	F. Robinson	30	30
54-24	No. 1411, 1500		
54-24	No. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100		
54-24	No. 1411, 1500		
54-24	No. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100		
54-24	No. 1411, 1500		
54-24	No. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 5		

A letter from the Colonial Secretary in reference to this subject was read. The speaker suggested that the board consider the subject of vaccination, and that the Government should do enough to recommend any subject as a stipend.

The President said several cities in the country had the difficulty of procuring the vaccine, and that he had not had time to propose, so far as he remembered, were on the way the cattle depot at Kennedy Street, and the second at Balleary, and the third at the barracks, above Breezy point. It would perhaps save time if they had had all the papers from them so that the Board might be able to do the same. Mr. Ladds, the Veterinary Surgeon, said that the Government would be able to give manures any information they desired. The objection to the lot was chiefly the higher temperature than the

Mr. EDWARDS—I understand that, the the institute is that people may be able to have them to be vaccinated directly from the Government. It is a great pity that the of the medical man, but I am glad to hear [Dr. Canfield did not arrive till later], it is a highly technical subject, but I have that Mr. Ladds can give us the information.

THE PRESIDENT—It is necessary for people go to the institute. The lymph collected and sent to the doctors who have it. It would certainly be better if persons could be vaccinated directly from the Government. The PRESIDENT—It would up in all cases; for instance, in the case of living in the outlying districts.

THE HONORABLE GENERAL—The chair of the President. I understand it is the supply of vaccine.

MR. EDWARDS—If the institute is going to farm it should be some distance out of town, and the vaccine should be sent to the people to be vaccinated; it should be accessible to people; if it is going to then we must select a medium to be vaccinated. The PRESIDENT—It should be as near the centre of the town as possible. I want to know what the object of the institute, whether it is a station or for producing vaccine.

THE HONORABLE GENERAL—The medical expressed an opinion that it should be as centre of the town as possible so that might be vaccinated at an institute where

THE SECRETARY—The primary object of the institute is, of course, the cultivation of the CHAIRMAN—And other acts, which been put in writing, but which concern

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